THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 32.

FOREIGN.

Further Details of the Late Desperate Riot in Dublin.

New Assassination Schemes Imputed to the International Society.

Death of Karl Marx, the Foremost of its Leaders.

The Russian Government Declines to Recall Minister Catecazy.

From San Francisco to Liverpool in Seventeen Days.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—There are 80,000 troops in the city, and a constant patrol is kept up. The government was informed of an intended demonstration of the Internationals to-day, and measures for its prevention were absolute and severe. Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux are filled with troops. Since the passing of the bill making it punishable to belong to the Internationals, the influence of that society has been increasing in secrecy. The approaching dissolution of the National Guard is contemplated by many with apprehension, and it is feared that the measure will throw a large number of men into the ranks of the International Society.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date August 31, concerning the abolition of the National Guard through France, says that the news had been received in Lyons, Marseilles, and other large towns; that the National Guards of these cities declare that they will keep their arms, will not be dissolved as a body, will even resist to the bitter end and civil war, and defy the regular troops rather than give up their guns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Cherbourg, August 23, says: "In the dockyard I went over one of the ships which is being fitted out for Communist prisoners condemned to transportation. The ship's name is the Garonne. She is a screw steamer, ... and, having originally been built as a transport for horses, is unusually lofty between decks. The arrangements made for the prisoners are as follows: On each deck four separate compartments are being built, two on each side, each running nearly half the length of the side, ... [illegible]

VERSAILLES, Sept. 5.—Five of the female incendiaries, or petroleuses of Paris, are now under trial ... [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 5—Evening.—The trial of the ... [illegible]

The journals say Thiers and the Chevalier Nigra ... [illegible]

VERSAILLES, Sept. 5.—The debate on the removal to Paris will be continued to-morrow. ... [illegible]

Great Britain.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—There was fierce fighting all night. The police, driven to their barracks, received reinforcements and charged the crowd ... [illegible]

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—There are some apprehensions of a renewal of the riot. ... [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Dublin says that the prisoners taken during the riots were cheered by the people ... [illegible]

Commodore Ashbury's yachts Livonia and ... [illegible]

The Parine, from New York, has arrived at Brest. The Liberia, from Boston, touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. ... [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Dr. Karl Marx, a leading spirit of the International Society, died to-day in his 53d year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A Madrid journal contains a statement that at a meeting of the Central Committee of Internationals, held in London, it was resolved to shrink before no obstacle in order to carry to success the principles of the International. ... [illegible]

The Sheffield strike has been settled by arbitration. ... [illegible]

The London *Times* of August 25, which came in the mails of the City of Washington to-day, in an editorial upon the Parliamentary labors of 1871, says that the results of the session are of a character to be long remembered in the Kingdom. All the constitutional changes are in a democratic direction. ... [illegible]

A remarkable, and probably unprecedented, instance of rapid travelling between San Francisco and Liverpool has just occurred. On the afternoon of the 21st ult. a gentleman left the first named place by the Union Pacific Railway, arrived at New York on the 9th, just in time to go on board the steamer Wisconsin, and the passage in to Liverpool, which port was safely reached on Saturday evening, the entire trip by rail and steamer thus occupying only seventeen days.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—Large numbers of workingmen, of the various trades, have struck work this week. Their principal demand is for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Egypt.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Advices from Egypt received in this city state that it is reported that the Viceroy has dismissed all Americans in his service, both in the army and civil departments. ... [illegible]

Russia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, under date of August 13, that the Russian Government has not recalled Minister Catacazy. ... [illegible]

Italy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A correspondent, writing from Rome, August 13, says several of the most prominent Cardinals and Bishops, who are strong Infallibilists, are becoming reconciled to the political situation. ... [illegible]

Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Foreign advices report that Professor Friedrich, one of the excommunicated Dollinger party, continues in the exercise of his religious functions ... [illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* ... [illegible]

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—Aali, Khedive Pacha, Grand Vizier ... [illegible]

West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Advices from St. Thomas report the following disasters to shipping by the hurricane: American brig Julia E. Carney wrecked; crew saved. The bark Duke of Wellington ... [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Revere Inquest—Indignation Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—In the inquest at Revere today ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—An indignation meeting at Lynn, to-night, on the Revere disaster, was attended by a great crowd. The Mayor of the city, Walden, presided. The most prominent citizens of the place made speeches, and a long series of resolutions was adopted. ... [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Stock Speculations Growing in Magnitude.

The Breadstuffs Market Active and Buoyant.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The chief interest in Wall street to-day was centered in the gold loan market, where the rates paid for borrowing were 1-16, 1-32, and 3-64 to 3 per cent; and flats and carrying 1 per cent. ... [illegible]

MONEY.

In the money market it is daily getting less difficult to employ balances on call at the current rates, which to-day were 3½ to 5½ per cent, according to the collateral pledged. ... [illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET ... [illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET ... [illegible]

STOCK SPECULATION ... [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

In to-day's flour market the common and medium grades of State and Western flours were in good demand. ... [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

MAMMOTH STEAMBOAT TO BE BUILT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It is said that a mammoth steamer for the Hudson River is to be completed early next summer, to be run between Albany and New York, to compete with the palace cars of the Hudson River Railroad. ... [illegible]

THE PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY.

The President and family will visit New York on Thursday. ... [illegible]

STEAMER PUT BACK.

The steamship Rhein, which sailed hence on the 2d inst. for Bremen, when 227 miles east of Sandy Hook, on Sunday, broke her shaft, and was towed back to this city by the Colorado, which arrived to-day.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the Colorado is General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to examine the Sutro Tunnel, have arrived here, and are now engaged in making up their report. ... [illegible]

THE CORNELL CASE. ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Third Annual Insurance Report of the State Auditor—What the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are Doing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 5.—Responding to a request from the Governor, the Auditor, to-day, laid before His Excellency the "Third Annual Insurance Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois." ... [illegible]

THE WEST.

The Government and the Cherokees—A Cherokee Solution of the Question at Issue.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Colonel E. C. Boudinot, of Cherokee Nation, in a recent letter to the Van Buren *Press*, defines his position regarding the affairs of his nation ... [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Legal Proceedings Inaugurated Against the Tammany Ring.

Presidential Slate-Making at the White Sulphur Springs.

Inauguration of Governor Leslie, of Kentucky.

Washburn and Doolittle to Discuss the Political Issues.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INAUGURATED AGAINST TAMMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Legal proceedings will be taken to-morrow against the Tammany Ring. The committee appointed at the reform meeting last evening met to-day, and have determined to apply to the Supreme Court Chambers to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, before Judge George B. Barnard, for an injunction against Comptroller Connolly and others ... [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL SLATE-MAKING AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The politicians at the White Sulphur Springs, this summer, are stated to have generally favored the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency ... [illegible]

WASHBURN AND DOOLITTLE TO DISCUSS THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 5.—Correspondence between the two candidates for Governor, Washburn and Doolittle, relative to political discussions, appears in the *Democrat* to-night. ... [illegible]

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN AT VAN WERT, O.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 5.—At Van Wert, O., to-day, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held to listen to a political speech from Hon. John Sherman. ... [illegible]

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A Democratic organization, called the Joseph Dowling Association ... [illegible]

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR LESLIE, OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Hon. R. H. Leslie, Governor-elect of Kentucky, was inaugurated to-day with ceremonies usual upon such occasions in this State. ... [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC DISAVOWAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The National Democratic Executive Resident Committee to-day held a meeting ... [illegible]

WARMOTH'S FRIENDS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 5.— ... [illegible]

WYOMING TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Sept. 5.—The result of the election cannot be definitely ascertained to-night ... [illegible]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Information received by the National Republican Congressional Committee, from Texas, is to the effect that the campaign in that State is growing very animated. ... [illegible]

PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee states that he will carry that State in October by 15,000 to 20,000. The Democrats there are greatly divided, while the Republicans present an unbroken front.

WILMINGTON (DEL.) CITY ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 5.—The city election, to-day, was warmly contested ... [illegible]

A WORD FOR GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At a large meeting of the Union Republican Association, in the twentieth district of this city, this evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending Horace Greeley to the National Convention as the candidate of their choice for the Presidency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The McLean County Republican Convention met in Bloomington yesterday afternoon, and upon the second ballot nominated Joseph Dearson for County Treasurer. ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The suits brought against the judges of elections in this District, for refusing to register certain strong-minded women at the last election ... [illegible]

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Great complaints are being made against Secretary Delano for his contemplated transfer of the Pension Office ... [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.— ... [illegible]

EXPORTS.

Monthly report No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics, just sent to press, contains the statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871 ... [illegible]

THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, will probably be appointed arbitrator on the part of the United States to the convention to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama claims. ... [illegible]

CABINET MEETING.

The President will hold a Cabinet meeting here next Friday, when the opinion of the Attorney General relative to the powers of the Executive under the Ku-Klux bill will be submitted to be discussed.

THE TURKISH MISSION.

It is stated that George H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Minister to Turkey, vice Wayne McVeigh, resigned.

KARL MARX.

Brief Biography of the Great International Leader.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The International leader, Karl Marx, whose death occurred in London to-day, was a native of Germany, but had lived in London about twenty-two years. He studied law at Bonn and Berlin, and subsequently, in the year 1842, became editor of a paper at Cologne, which was the first anti-government organ established in Prussia. He removed to France on account of his fear of persecutions by the Prussian Government, but, on the request of the Prussian authorities, he was forced to remove to Belgium by the French King, Louis Philippe. The breaking out of the revolution in 1848 enabled him to return to Prussia, from which he was again expelled. ... He then selected London as his residence. ... [illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce: ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The barometer has fallen very generally since Monday afternoon ... [illegible]

PROBABILITIES. ... [illegible]

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—A fire broke out at 1 p. m. to-day ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—MacNeale & Urban's safe and lock manufactory took fire to-night ... [illegible]

A Venerable Judge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—Judge Robertson, who to-day resigned the Chief Justiceship of Kentucky, will be 85 years old on the 13th of November next. ... [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

HENRY F. BALDWIN, Pres't. Board of Control. WM. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The objections made to a return to specie payment by the government are for the most part unsound, and the only substantial reason given against it is that to resume suddenly or arbitrarily would derange the business of the country, and operate harshly upon outstanding contracts. Without at this time discussing how much even of this anticipated derangement is imaginary, and whether the great benefit to be accomplished would not amply compensate for losses, it is time to inquire whether there is no means whereby the national credit can be restored and specie payments reached without any serious disturbing consequences.

The original law providing for the issue of legal tenders authorized their exchange at any time for a 6 per cent bond. This privilege was subsequently, and very unwisely, repealed. To renew that provision at this time would be a complicated and difficult operation. While we do not believe it is any part of the legitimate functions of the government to issue currency, except as an evidence of temporary debt, and then only when payable on demand in coin, we concede that this currency has been so long in general use that its immediate retirement, without some acceptable substitute, would be a serious experiment. But the government can never re-establish its own credit until its demand notes are made equal in value to coin. It can never borrow money at a low rate of interest while it has $350,000,000 of past due and protested notes on the market.

We have now in circulation $356,000,000 of greenbacks; $350,000,000 of bank notes, redeemable in greenbacks; $38,000,000 of fractional currency, which, with the additional bank-note currency recently authorized and certain outstanding certificates, makes an aggregate of about $781,000,000. The greenback is the standard of value for the whole of this currency. A large portion of the greenbacks are not in circulation, being held as reserves by the banks, and large sums are generally on hand in the Treasury. The country has generally accepted this amount as the necessary volume for trade, though if we had specie payments it would probably be in excess of the wants of commerce. But, while it may be conceded that the government is not prepared for an immediate resumption of specie payments, it remains a fact that it must resume, sooner or later, and that we can have no fixedness in our commercial transactions, and no stability in values, and no sound government credit until that does take place. Every step toward specie payments is a step toward the restoration of financial and commercial health.

Any person who will take up the list of government securities and compute their market values will find that the rate of interest received by the investor range from 4.98 per cent, on Pacific Railroad bonds, to an average of 6.08 on the five-twenties. The interest realized on the five-twenties of 1862, during July last, was 5.96 per cent. The ten-forty bonds yield to the purchaser 5.11 per cent on his investment. This exhibits the rates of interest at which persons are willing to invest their money in the several classes of government securities. Now, if the United States will take the average rate of interest, and provide by law that on and after the 1st of October, 1872, the government will pay an equivalent rate of interest upon all its greenbacks, the effect will be to advance them gradually, but surely, to par. Or, if this act did not have the effect of making the greenbacks equivalent to gold, the difference would be so small that the speculative traffic in gold, as a commodity, would practically cease, and the Gold Room in New York would soon be for rent. The effect would be the same upon the bank note and other currency. Being redeemable in greenbacks, their value would advance with that of the legal tenders. There being no longer any necessity for hoarding it, the silver currency of the country, which is worth about 96 in gold, would be brought out, and would flow back to us from other countries where it is now held as bullion, and the present miserable and disgraceful substitute for money called fractional currency could be withdrawn, never to be again issued. The adoption of this plan of restoring the national credit would work no injury, and would produce no sudden changes. During the year the appreciation in value of the currency would be gradual, and we should reach specie values and a specie standard by a process so easy that the business of the country would gradually and naturally adapt itself to the changed condition of affairs.

The interest most directly affected by the change would be the National Banks. Their currency would be practically redeemable in gold; but to that they must expect to come at some time, and for that every respectable bank will make every preparation. Banking business will be improved by the change; the irregularities incident to a depreciated and constantly-fluctuating currency will cease, and such banks as have the capacity to do a legitimate banking business will do a more profitable business than ever, and all other banks will go out of existence, as they ought to.

The return to a specie value of the currency will terminate the fluctuations under which undue speculation is promoted. It will bring the values of all property to a correct standard. Wages will have a fixed value—the same from day to day and month to month. The cost of living will be adjusted to suit the gradually-changed circumstances, and, under the effect of stability to the currency, the rate of interest will be reduced.

The advance in the value of the greenbacks and other currency to a coin standard will have a compensating effect, compared with which the annual interest will be trifling. The advance of 10 per cent in the value of the nearly $800,000,000 of currency held by the people would pay the interest four times over on the greenbacks, because, when the latter shall become equivalent to coin, and the general currency of the country shall have the same value, the use of bills of exchange will largely supersede that of the currency, and render the withdrawal of greenbacks not only easy but every way desirable. Thus, without any convulsion or derangement, we may glide easily into specie payments, solve without difficulty the whole matter of paying the bonds in currency, and, in time, permit the withdrawal of the government from the currency-making business, and enable the United States once more, with restored credit, to regulate its financial affairs without embarrassment and without the questionable and costly aid of syndicates, or other plundering agencies.

The question will perhaps be asked—What is to be done with the greenbacks when they become equal in value to gold? Are they to be extinguished, or what? The answer is that the plan we have proposed seeks to put it within the power of the government to resume specie payments if it chooses to do so. If it does not then choose to do so, no harm has been done by a process which has added 12 per cent to the value and purchasing power of the money in the pockets of the people.

It is a noticeable fact that the speakers and active participants in the anti-Tammany meeting in New York, on Monday evening, were not mainly from the class of citizens who are most injured by the iniquity of Hall, Tweed, and their clique. Two of the speakers were Germans recently from Milwaukee, two were Federal office-holders, another a Democratic member of Congress, and, of the three remaining, only one—ex-Mayor Havemeyer—is known outside of the city. Aside from Mr. Havemeyer, none of the large tax-payers or prominent Republicans of the city were heard from, although such men as Wm. M. Evarts and John A. Dix were there to speak for them. These men might have offered some valuable words if they had felt a sufficient interest. Mr. Evarts is a great lawyer, and might have offset his successful efforts to get Andy Johnson acquitted by telling the people how they might get Tweed convicted; and General Dix might have struck the popular chord plump by applying to Boss Tweed or Mayor Hall his famous military order, "Shoot him on the spot!" The friends of honest administration and enemies of Tammany corruption must strike a blow for Right in this emergency by securing the legal conviction of the thieves, or else the impeachment of about thirty of those $15,000 Judges of whom we gave an account yesterday.

OUR DUTY TO THE SOUTH.

The homicide statistics lately published by government authority at Washington shows, if correct, a degree of violence and lawlessness in the South which is greatly to be regretted, and which ought to be speedily remedied by such means as humane feeling and wise statesmanship can suggest. The question which still divides the councils, even of the Republican party, is, What are these means—a rigid enforcement of the Ku-Klux law, or a more liberal and humane policy? Certain demagogues, who recognize no motives but passion and prejudice, will not hesitate to recommend the former course, while many who urge the more conservative method do it from incentives scarcely more worthy. Of these are the majority of the so-called Democratic party, who oppose the proscriptive policy merely because it is identified with their political enemies, or because it afflicts the class called rebels with whom they sympathized more or less actively during the late war. Should we not look at the subject from a higher standpoint than that occupied by either of these? Should we not consider it from the standpoint of human nature rather than partisan politics? From the standpoint of justice, rather than of fear or revenge?

Converse with any citizen of intelligence, resident in any of the disturbed States; a man whose record is Republican and Unionist, and whose patriotism is undoubted, but whose material interests, being identified with those of Southern communities, have brought him in close connection with the honest producing classes of those communities, and enabled him to feel their pulse, and learn the springs of their feelings, as well as the outward circumstances which surround them—he will tell you this: "There are, indeed, acts of violence; but the wonder is that there are not more. Just consider the situation in which the so-called 'rebel' class is placed. Among them are included nearly all the men of wealth and influence of the period preceding the war. These find themselves stripped of nearly all their personal property, destitute of money, household goods, and agricultural implements, and left on their backs, 'land-poor,' and generally discouraged, but taxed heavily on their land, and without means of raising money to pay taxes; and not only taxed beyond measure but taxed for the purpose of filling the pockets of loafers, demagogues, carpet-baggers, and unwholesome negroes, while the public institutions of the State are left to suffer even worse than during the war period. Add to this the taunts and menaces which are constantly hurled in their face by the newly-dominant element, and the consciousness that the law neither gives nor promises them any relief, and you can see some of the principal provocations to violence. The carpet-baggers levy an outrageous tax on land. Then they send around an obstreperous Sheriff with a squad of negro deputies and sell out the plantation to one of their own ring for taxes, and perhaps somebody gets Ku-Kluxed soon after."

Now, the advocates of proscriptive legislation have a ready answer to this. They say, with some truth, "Very good. These haughty and disloyal Southerners are only reaping, in these taxes and insults, the natural results of their sin of slaveholding and rebellion; while the disfranchisement which enables their former slaves and hated Yankees to triumph over them is the just reward of their treason to the government. Divine justice, sir. Divine justice." This view is doubtless urged by many in good faith, and, as they perhaps think, in behalf of the national safety. But, supposing all of it to be true—supposing the present unfortunate course of the Southern negroes to be a result of their ignorance, and their ignorance a result of their former condition of slavery, does it follow that the government should come in and reinforce the powers of evil already evoked by the result of the war, the confiscation of property, the emancipation of the slaves, and the irruption of army sutlers and chaplains—by prolonging the disfranchisement of the whites, and enacting laws which practically punish without conviction? Is this the way to make them good Republicans, or even good citizens? Is this the way in which our government is to serve as the self-appointed assistant of Divine Providence in meting out retribution to slave-holding sinners? It is as if the guardians of a patient delirious with fever should, instead of ministering to his disorder, exclaim: "He broke nature's laws, and is only suffering the inevitable consequences. Serves him right; and we will proceed to inoculate him with small-pox also!"

No; the government, or rather the party which controls the government, can no longer assume the character of an avenger, or an instrument of divine retribution. Realizing that it had a higher duty than vengeance, or else deciding on grounds of policy to forego the full retribution which it had a right to demand, the government long ago commenced to condone the crime of treason, of which so large a proportion of the Southern people were guilty. It has already abandoned the prosecution even of the most virulent and responsible of the leaders of the rebellion, and passed repeated acts of amnesty in behalf of hundreds of others hardly less conspicuous, and has appointed some of the most notorious to high offices. It has abandoned the opportunity which it once had of destroying the States of the South with something like an excuse for such an act. Should it now be committed to a policy for which no other merit can be claimed than that it serves to aggravate the population of certain proscribed sections, and to remind them officially that we have no confidence in them?

It seems to us that the government has higher duties than this to perform. We want to see "the Union fully restored," and "the results of the war secured," and all that; but we do not desire to see the powers of the government debased in such an effort to purposes which are unworthy of them. The government is the guardian and protector of all its people. It is strong, because the people have confidence in its justice, and for this reason only. A government which oppresses is not strong, no matter how centralized and how well provided with iron talons for clutching subjects suspected of being unruly or disloyal. Our government must be "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," and not against any class of people. To the *bona fide* white population of the South it owes the duty of civil and political liberty. To the sympathizers or participants in the late rebellion it owes either a halter apiece or else full amnesty. The day for the halter is now past. The day for amnesty came the moment the blacks were enfranchised; and the need of it increases with every moment that the blacks remain enfranchised and ignorant, patronized and misled by demagogues of the Whittemore and Bowen stripe into acts of malignant injustice toward the disfranchised whites.

To the colored population themselves the duty of the government lies in the same direction. We suffered them to remain slaves, degraded and ignorant, for three-quarters of a century. We made them citizens, then electors; shall we spoil the good effects of this by making them drunken with an allowance of despotic power which a people of even the highest intelligence could not hold and exercise with temperance? We owe it to the negroes to educate them, as we have already secured them in their civil and political rights; but we do not owe them a guaranteed privilege which teaches them to be robbers and plunderers of the commonwealth.

It is folly to say that a magnanimous policy will endanger Republican supremacy by losing us the South in the next Presidential election. On the contrary, nothing would strengthen us so much, at the South or at the North, as a correction of our unwise Southern policy. There is no reason why the class now disfranchised should be Democrats, except that the Republican party is identified with the policy which oppresses them, and this reason would be removed by an act of general amnesty. As for the colored population who are a numerical majority in some of the Southern States, they know what party freed and enfranchised them, and would, for the most part, remain faithful to it. At the North, where we are already strong, we should be still stronger by taking away from the Democrats their only valuable argument against us.

MR. ELLIOTT'S STATISTICS.

The paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Hon. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, showing the rates of interest realized by investors in government securities—showing, in other words, the state of the government credit at different times, and the value of the different securities placed upon the market—is one of the most useful contributions to knowledge and one of the most practical guides to business men that has been offered by anybody on the vexed questions of the public credit and the value of money.

It appears that in the years 1854 and 1855 the government could borrow money at the rate of 3.27 per cent. That is, the market price of the 6 per cent bonds of the United States was such that persons buying them realized only 3.27 per cent on their investments. This is about as low a rate of interest as the British Government has ever been able to borrow at, and the tables presented by Mr. Elliott show that there is no reason, in the nature of things, why our government may not reduce the rate of interest on its existing debt below 4 per cent—the lowest rate fixed in the Funding bill. They show also that there is no excuse, in a financial point of view, for Mr. Boutwell's selling his thirty-year 5 per cent bonds to the so-called Syndicate at less than par.

The same document shows that the 6 per cent currency bonds (known as Pacific Railroad bonds), having from twenty-three to twenty-eight years to run, stand at a figure which realizes only 4.98 per cent to investors, while the 6 per cent gold bonds, known as 5-20s, realize from 6 to 6.05 per cent. That is to say, the government can borrow money for twenty-eight years, paying currency interest at 1.08 per cent *less* interest per annum, than it can borrow for five years, paying gold interest. No more striking example can be furnished of the advantage of borrowing on long bonds rather than on short ones. For the burden of the debt is simply what it costs to carry it. It is not easy to make people understand that the burden of the public debt is a perpetual charge upon the country, whether the principal is paid or not, but such is the fact. The debt represents property destroyed—gunpowder burned up, food consumed, clothes worn out, arms used up, etc. If the government could restore this particular property the debt might be paid without entailing a perpetual charge upon the people—but that is impossible. Now, what does the government pay the debt with? Obviously, with new property created by the people, a portion of which it takes in the form of taxes and applies to the extinction of the debt. But this new property is worth a certain rate of interest, and a higher rate than the government is obliged to pay to its creditors, as is shown by the fact that the government can borrow money at less rates than individuals and corporations can borrow for the same length of time. Hence, a certain rate of interest runs against the labor and capital of the country, even after the bonds are taken up and converted—to-wit, the rate of interest which the capital would earn if not taken to pay the principal of the debt with.

To make this statement more clear, we will suppose that the government, in 1862, borrowed from one of its citizens one thousand bushels of wheat to feed the soldiers with, and issued to this citizen a bond for $1,000, bearing 6 per cent interest. For the purpose of illustration we will take this bondholder to represent all the government creditors, and a farmer to represent all those who are taxed to pay the principal of the debt. We will leave *money* out of the reckoning, since that is a mere contrivance for effecting the movement and exchange of commodities, and its presence does not alter the nature of the transaction we are discussing, while it might confuse it in the minds of some. We will also omit, for the present, the cost of collecting taxes, and the difference in the rate of interest which the government pays on its debt, and the rate of interest which capital will usually earn in the hands of those who produce it. These are important in themselves, but not necessary to enable us to prove that the public debt is a permanent burden, just as the destruction of gunpowder is a permanent loss.

The one thousand bushels of wheat borrowed in 1862 have been consumed for an unproductive purpose. The government now takes one thousand bushels of wheat, in the form of taxes, and hands it over to the bondholder to extinguish the debt due to him, and thereupon ceases to pay interest on the bond. The bondholder takes the wheat, and makes such use of it as he can—we will suppose that he makes it earn him 6 per cent interest. If the wheat had not been taken from the wheat-grower to pay the debt due to the bondholder, it would be earning at least 6 per cent in his hands, and probably more than that, for all time to come. In either case, whether in the hands of the bondholder or of the wheat-grower, the wheat will earn its annual percentage as capital to the end of time. Now, what difference does it make whether the wheat-grower receives 6 per cent interest on his capital, and pays 6 per cent to the government to be handed over to the bondholder annually, or whether his *capital itself* is taken away and delivered to the bondholder to extinguish the debt? Is not the result to him the same? How is it to the bondholder? He would prefer to keep the bond, because it gives him no trouble; but we have supposed that he makes the thousand bushels of wheat earn him as much as the bond. Therefore, the result to him is the same. As we have taken these two individuals to represent the whole country, it follows that the result is the same to the whole country whether the debt is nominally paid or not, and hence we are justified in saying that the burden of the debt remains after the bonds are paid. Unless the country can restore property once destroyed, the annual interest on that destroyed property remains a perpetual charge whether the bonds are paid or not. Hence, it becomes exceeding important whether the government pays 3.27 per cent or 6.05 per cent, and it becomes important to know *in what form* the debt can be placed at the lowest rate of interest. In solving this question Mr. Elliott's statistics are very valuable, and we hope he will continue to furnish them for the enlightenment of those Congressmen who would otherwise know nothing about the subject.

We do not flatter ourselves that the thoughts suggested by Mr. Elliott's paper and sketched in this article will become vastly popular all at once; but we hope that they may not wholly escape the attention of those who are "syndicating" the public debt with such extraordinary results as we have lately witnessed.

The Democratic journals of Wisconsin have evidently not got the hang of their "New Departure" yet—especially of their oft-departing candidate, Mr. Doolittle. At least they make a very awkward start of the campaign. The Milwaukee *News*, their principal organ, could do nothing better than to print some Copperhead paper's eulogy of Doolittle, and credit it to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while it knowingly attributes an editorial in this paper on the subject of its candidate to Mr. S. M. Booth—a man, as it says, of "scandalous antecedents." The Madison *Journal*, while correctly judging that the article in question was not written by Mr. Booth or any other outsider, observes:

"It was not an infamous attack, but a vigorous and truthful review of that political apostate and renegade. If there is anything infamous about the matter, it is the insincerity, instability, ingratitude, and hypocrisy of a renegade, and not the course of the critic. He treated Doolittle's record as it deserved."

This journal is, moreover, so unkind as to bring the *News* face to face with the following remarks from the last-named journal of January 22, 1857, which it will be seen are rather less complimentary to Mr. Doolittle than to the other gentleman of "scandalous antecedents":

"The Republican caucus, yesterday, declared Judge Doolittle nominated for the United States Senate. This is probably equivalent to an election. He has fairly earned it by pledging himself to sustain Mr. Booth in his interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. It is said that Judge Howe refused to get down so low. We hope it may prove true, as we know that Judge Doolittle, not long since, professed to stand on that question where Judge Howe is reported to stand now. But Booth has converted him—made a servile tool of him—forced him to eat his own words and change his position on the question of the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court, as he calls it."

The *Commercial Express* of this city gives the following logical and philosophical answer to the question, "What is a syndicate?":

"Every business man is asking this question, since Jay Cooke has adopted the word. He says it means a combination of strong men to carry forward a project. Webster gives the definition 'a council or body of syndics,' and defines a syndic as 'a government officer,' or 'one chosen to transact business for others.' The original is in the Greek, as *Sundikos*, and thence incorporated into the Latin, as *Syndicus*. The Greek derivatives are *Sun* and *Dic*, two prepositions, and *Neo*, a verb signifying 'to be down,' but one Greek combination, *Sundikos*, signifies to advocate or defend—another, *Sundikeo*, means to judge with others, or to defend, to become the advocate of the parties to the case. The next substantive form of the word is *Sundikastes*, one who judges with others, a fellow Judge. Still another form of the Greek, as fertile in expression, is *Sundekazo*, to bribe Judges or Magistrates. Jay Cooke should be careful to see that all his clerks spell syndicate with an *i*, and not with an *e*, for fear of misapprehension of the term by philologists. The proper pronunciation of the word is Syndicate, and not Syndicat, as Jay Cooke insists on speaking it."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A 15-year-old boy attempted to commit suicide, in Henry, one day last week. He claimed to be tired of life.

—On Thursday night of last week a man named Gardner, living at Mason City, was knocked off a train, which was on the railroad bridge at Petersburg at the time, by a brick thrown by another man. There was an old grudge between the two men. After being struck Gardner fell through the trestle-work of the bridge to the ground, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. When picked up he did not seem to be badly hurt, but serious symptoms soon appeared. The injured man was taken to his home at Mason City, where he died on Friday.

—A young German, whose name is unknown, committed suicide at Fulton, on Friday afternoon, in a singular manner. He had but recently arrived from Germany, and said that America was too smart for him—meaning, probably, that he had been fleeced out of money,—and that he wished to be out of it. He went out on a towboat lying on the Mississippi, at the levee, clasped his hands for a few minutes in prayer, and then leaped into the river. The water was only two and a half feet deep, and he was obliged to crawl under the boat to drown himself. His movements were very deliberate, and were watched by several persons, who were unable to save him. He had previously been frustrated in two or three attempts to end his life.

—The Delavan *Advertiser* says:

"Mr. Joseph J. Slaughter met with quite a serious accident, on Saturday afternoon last, while engaged in boring for water on the farm of Mr. Wm. Haines, three miles northeast of Delavan. It appears that a well had been dug some twenty-eight feet deep, and then a hole bored some twenty feet further, when gas was struck. Mr. S. descended to the bottom of the well, by means of a rope, to see what effect a lighted match would have on the gas, and as soon as he struck a match the gas took fire and a terrible explosion took place. Mr. S. was quite severely though not dangerously burned about his hands, face, and body; and one of the men at the top of the well had his face badly singed. A rope was immediately lowered, and Mr. S. was rescued from his perilous position, and safely landed on *terra firma* again. It is said the explosion sounded like the report of a cannon, and that the boards on top of the well were blown up two or three feet high. The gas immediately ceased burning after the explosion, but in the evening fire was thrown down, when the gas again took fire, and continued burning until last night, at 9 o'clock."

IOWA.

The Lansing *Chronicle* gives the particulars of the drowning of two children of Mr. Paul Schieler, in Iowa Township. The children (a boy and girl, aged respectively 8 and 10), were out gathering hazel nuts, in company with a daughter of Mr. James Haney, aged 12. The boy, separating himself from his companions, was engaged in throwing sticks at some frogs in a small pond, where the water is five feet wide and about as deep. Hearing a splash, the girls found he had fallen in. Mr. Haney's daughter, with great presence of mind, reached him a piece of rail, which the boy caught hold of, but it broke, affording no assistance. Telling his sister to stay by and do what she could to help, she ran to the nearest neighbor's for assistance, which was speedily secured; but upon reaching the spot both children were found drowned. The girl must have fallen in in attempting to aid her brother.

—The Hardin County *Ledger* gives a description of a threshing machine driven by steam. It is a present from its manufacturer, J. C. Headley, of Massachusetts, to C. G. Gilman, who calls it the "Eyota." It is of ten-horse power, weighs about 7,000 pounds, and, over good roads, can be drawn without difficulty. A barrel of water will last half an hour, and a ton of coal all day long. There is no jarring, no trouble with starting and stopping, but a rapid, steady motion, which does double and better work than ten horses. By using coal there is no danger of the smoke-stack setting fire to the straw-pile. An engine like the "Eyota" is capable of doing the threshing for a township. Mounted on wheels and landed in Iowa ready for service, it would cost between $1,000 and $1,500. It can be used for other purposes beside threshing—to saw wood, dig wells, and draw water.

WISCONSIN.

The Black River Falls *Banner* says: "S. Clark, a machinist of this village, has in his possession the first bell ever used on a locomotive in the United States. It was used on a locomotive on a railroad between Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., in 1836. Mr. Clark uses it for a door-bell."

—The Milwaukee *Guide* says: "The West Side may boast of the youngest and prettiest lamplighter in the world. Who ever heard of a little 10-year-old girl lighting fifty-one gas lamps every night? She makes her rounds promptly in all kinds of weather, running up the ladder like a squirrel, while an elderly mother watches over her safety below."

—The Hudson *Democrat* reports that Frank Vance, of Menomonee, aged 17 or 18, is upon examination before Justice Patten, charged with fatally shooting Peter Peterson, at the railroad camp of David & Ras, in the town of Springfield. Larcenies had been frequent there, and young Vance was placed on guard with a gun. During the night Peterson approached, and was hailed once or more by Vance, but did not answer, and was ordered to stop, to which he paid no attention, when Vance fired with fatal result. The deceased was a Norwegian, and did not understand English.

INDIANA.

The Lafayette *Courier* learns that Father Hamilton will probably be chosen Bishop of the diocese presided over by the late Bishop Luers.

—There is considerable talk of putting up a grain elevator at Michigan City. It will cost $50,000. The railroad company and others "offer to put in $20,000."

—The Versailles *Gazette* gives the particulars of quite a coincidence which occurred last Saturday in that city. Mr. Lewis Miller suddenly died while at work at the residence of Mr. J. D. Skeen, and no sooner was the news of his death made known than it was announced that Mr. John Birks had died suddenly. The jury in both cases returned a verdict of death from congestive chill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The life insurance companies in Berlin, Prussia, are insuring lives against the cholera.

—One of the instructors in the Yale Law School is a Roman Catholic. The fact is cited by Dr. Bacon as evidence of the liberality of Yale, which, he says, is a thorough Christian college.

—Leading English ladies who have been fighting the "Contagious Diseases act" with great vigor, are certain that Parliament will repeal the measure at its next session.

—There is a woman in Washington who, having kept a vile house for years, and amassed a fortune of $150,000, after reserving for herself an annual income of $500, devoted the rest of her money to the cause of female moral reform.

—An international exhibition is to be held in Peru in December next. It will be the first affair of the kind ever held in South America. The chief prizes, open for competition to all nations, are two gold medals, valued at £200 and £100, respectively.

—Dogs remarkable for sagacity exist in regions where alligators abound. For instance, when one of them wishes to cross a river where the alligators are, he goes up the stream a good way and barks with all his might. The alligators go there, and wait for him to swim across. The dog, when he sees, from the number of snouts above water, that his enemies have all gathered to the feast, runs down the bank as fast as he can, and swims across before the alligators are aware of the trick that has been played upon them.

—The grave fears that were entertained some months ago of a failure in the peanut crop are dispelled by the reports which now come in from all the Southern States. It would seem that the crop in Tennessee alone would suffice to keep the famine from our doors. It is reported that in Perry County the crop will amount to 400,000 bushels; in Humphreys County, 300,000 bushels; in Hickman, 200,000, besides a very considerable crop in Wayne County.

—Large deposits of meerschaum clay have been discovered in Patagonia. Heretofore the supply of this material for pipes has been limited, the clay being found in Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, and on the shores of the Mediterranean. It usually pipes are real "hydrous silicate of magnesia" (that being the scientific name of genuine meerschaum), whereas the aforesaid pipes are made of [illegible], colored, or of bread, and are foul with the fortieth smoking.

—Two Commissioners appointed to investigate the sanitary state of Liverpool made their report August 11, in which they said that hardly a fifth of the population lived under any kind of restraint or with decency, and the dock laborers were worse off with respect to houses than even tramps. They recommend that steps be taken to limit the reckless indulgence in drink, which was at the bottom of all the poverty and crime of the town, and also that the streets in which overcrowding existed be recast and built with some regard to ventilation and the comfort of the inhabitants.

—The Salem *Register* publishes letters from Cape Town, C. G. H., which states that diamonds are found by the hundreds every day. A stable boy had just returned from the field of operation with one of seventy-three carats, of such perfect shape that it will lose but little by cutting, and is of great purity. It is valued at £30,000. One of ninety-three carats has also been found, and a Cape Town laborer has returned with one of fifty-five carats. A young American, strolling about, stumbled upon a stone worth £25,000. Another American found seventeen in one week. They are sent down from the fields by hundreds every week. They are found over an area of 500 miles square, which is extending every day. The bankers readily make large advances on them.

—Three Fiji Islanders recently arrived in San Francisco, and said to be the first of the race who have visited America. Two are of good size and well proportioned, with dark skins and rather intelligent faces. The third is a dwarf of about four feet in height, but well proportioned, 50 odd years of age, and was military leader of the Livoni tribe, which was defeated in battle some time since by the "Missionary" natives. He was captured and doomed to be skewered, roasted, and eaten, but escaped because he lacked flesh. All three, clad in the buskin custom of the land, decorated with feathers and boar tusk necklaces, performed war dances of various descriptions, accompanying the dances with monotonous chants and parenthetical war cries.

—One of the progressive industries of the times is the manufacture of articles of clothing and household use from paper. In China and Japan paper clothing has long been worn by the inhabitants, and so cheaply can it be produced that a serviceable paper coat costs only ten cents, while a whole suit of the same material is limited to twenty-five cents. Heretofore, paper has been worked up among civilized nations into collars, cuffs, frills, and similar minor articles; but, by a recent English invention, a really serviceable paper fabric has been prepared, from which table-cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, pantaloons, curtains, shirts, petticoats, and other articles of dress, together with imitation blankets and bed furniture, lace and fringe, imitation leather, etc., can be made very cheaply. The substances used in preparing the fabric are both vegetable and animal, and comprise a mixture of wool, silk, flax, jute, hemp and cotton. Reduced to a fine pulp and bleached, and then felted by means of machinery, the material thus obtained produces a fabric of wonderful flexibility and strength, which can be sewed together, and with as strong a seam as well as any cloth. The articles made from this mixture are said not only to be very serviceable, but to so resemble cloth, linen, or cotton as to defy the closest scrutiny.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Seward is expected home in October.

—About 250 ladies have sent in their cards to Mrs. Fair since she shot Mr. Crittenden.

—Charles F. Dunbar, of the Boston *Advertiser*, has left that paper and become a member of the faculty of Harvard University.

—Miss Mary Hirst Sparhawk, a great-granddaughter of Sir William Pepperell, and said to be the last of the family, died in Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, aged more than 90 years.

—Foster, who murdered Avery D. Putnam, on a New York street-car, with a car-hook, is getting fat in prison. He eats ravenously, always sending his plate back empty, and takes a good deal of exercise.

—Mrs. Mary Michaels, aged 110 years, who was living with her son in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, committed suicide, on Sunday of last week, by drowning herself in a well near the house.

—President Thiers is dealing out the insignia of the Legion of Honor with profusion. Besides a half dozen Americans, he has added a prominent Irish philanthropist, Mr. James Scanlin, to the list, for kindly offices rendered the French during the Prussian siege.

—Some thirty years ago, an English work upon France, written by the younger Bulwer, closed with an apostrophe to Thiers, wherein he was called the future savior of France. Nearly at the same time a French biographical series, bringing the story of his life down to his withdrawal from the Cabinet of Louis Philippe on the Eastern question, says: "If ever a serious conflict arises between the great powers during the lifetime of this Minister, M. Thiers will probably, with all his faults be the man of the situation."

—The Rev. Asa Rand, who died recently at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, age 88, was a native of Rindge, New Hampshire; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808; and was settled for thirteen years at Gorham, Maine. He was the first editor of the *Christian Mirror*, and afterward of the Boston *Recorder*, and was widely known as a writer and speaker in behalf of religion, education, and every moral reform. To the able contributions of Mr. Rand to the *Christian Mirror*, in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, Governor Andrew was accustomed to refer as the source of the anti-slavery convictions of his early life.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* tells the following:

"Shortly after the close of the war, Mrs. Beach, living near Carrollton, went insane. The cause of her derangement was attributed to the loss of her husband in one of the numerous conflicts in Virginia. Notwithstanding the sweet gentleness of her mind, she went about her daily duties as usual, taking care of her children (she had two, a boy and girl), and sewing for their support. It was only in conversation that her infirmity was apparent, and her utter aversion for society. Naturally weak and delicate in her organization, her overtaxed strength gave way under the pressure; and she who performed, and day by day her thin pale face grew careworn, and her soft and silent footsteps drew nearer and nearer to the grave. But to all inquiries of friends about her health, she would shake her head and say, 'I'm well; I can't die; who would care for my little ones?' The sad and lonely life of the woman excited compassion, and she would take no alms. She toiled early and late. But not a great while since she sent for a gentleman living a short distance from her, and when he arrived said to him, 'I am going to die now; my children are provided for.' In less than two days she was dead, and contemporaneous with the fact came the intelligence that the death of an uncle her children had become heirs to a large fortune in Maryland."

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Fulton County, Ill., have nominated: For Treasurer, Evan Baily; for Surveyor, Frank P. Pettit; for Coroner, John Herriford.

—The Democracy of Effingham County, Ill., have nominated F. W. Kagy, Esq., for Representative, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of David Leith. Also, Jesse R. Barrels for Treasurer, and Calvin Mitchell for County Surveyor.

Miss Braddon Complains.

From the London Athenaeum.

WARWICK HOUSE, Paternoster Row, Aug. 15, 1871.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will allow me space to protest against a literary fraud of which I am the victim, but which I cannot but feel must do a serious injury to whatever reputation my devotion to literature may have won for me in America. For years past certain publishers and newspaper proprietors in that country have been in the habit of foisting on the American public almost any rubbish they could procure as written by me, issuing the same as having been written exclusively for them, or as published from "advanced sheets" supplied by me or with my approval. None of this matter so ostentatiously given to the world have I either written or seen in any shape whatever until my attention has been called to it when published abroad. I have protested time after time against the imposition, but without effect. The worst offender in the fabrication of this spurious literature is the proprietor of the ——, who, in the issue of that journal for July 30, commences something entitled "Leighton Grange; or, Who Killed Edith Woodville," by Miss M. E. Braddon; and who, in the body of the same paper, publishes a short editorial article in the following terms:

"OUR NEW STORY.—No one should fail to read the opening chapters of the new and thrilling story, by Miss M. E. Braddon, entitled 'Leighton Grange,' which appears on our first page to-day. The tale abounds in romantic interest, and is full of wonderful incidents of love and peril. It is the finest production that has yet emanated from the pen of the gifted authoress."

Until I saw this —— for July 30, I never saw this new story commenced therein. I know nothing whatever about it or its author. I am as much perplexed by its being attributed to me as I am perplexed by the persistence of this newspaper in giving to the world, time after time, stories falsely attributed to me that I have not written. This occurs, too, in the face of reiterated protests against the practice, both from myself and others in my name. I cannot help thinking that if a "smart" English publisher were to imitate this peculiar mode of manufacture, and produce books or serial stories which he attributes to an American author of some repute in England, knowing all the while that such literature was not written by such author, a sharp outcry would quickly arise for an international copyright to arrest such monstrously outrageous practices. Let us hope that American authors and statesmen will anticipate this evil day by initiating some measure of registration which shall protect reputations against the recklessness to which I now invoke attention.

M. E. BRADDON.

A Treasure Unearthed.

From the Kansas City News, Aug. 30.

Yesterday, a negro in the employ of Lynch, contractor, was engaged in digging the foundation for a house on Guinotte's Bluff, on a lot adjoining the residence of Captain Tobin, our City Auditor, when he unearthed a buried treasure—gold and silver coin. He had dug down about two feet under ground, when his pick struck something hard, and raking it toward him with the point of the instrument, bright coin was scattered before him.

We have not time to relate how that nigger's eyes rolled and popped and sparkled at this sudden opening up of an Eldorado blossom before his astonished gaze, but suffice it to say that gold and silver coin to the amount of about $500 were found in his "pocket." The money principally consisted of Spanish and Mexican coin of small denominations, and had been deposited there in a small leathern bag, which was almost rotted away. There was nothing to denote how long the treasure had lain hidden there. From the appearance of the money and the bag the deposit was doubtless made twenty-five or thirty years ago, but by whom or for what purpose will always remain a mystery, unless the secret may be divulged by further developments.

An attempt has been made to keep the affair a secret, but the excitement among those acquainted with the facts was too great, and it leaked out. Digging is going on lively in the neighborhood, and every time a man drives his pick into the ground he expects to raise it with a twenty-dollar gold piece sticking on the point. The lots in the neighborhood are being guarded by their owners, and have risen to fabulous prices. No doubt fortunes are buried there.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Cornell-Greeley Controversy on the Reorganization of the Republican Party in New York City.

Mr. Cornell to Mr. Hotchkiss—The Case Stated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Binghampton:

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, making certain inquiries in regard to the reorganization of the Republican party in the city of New York. I will endeavor to answer your interrogatories in their order.

You ask, first, "Why did the State Committee direct the reorganization?"

In order to afford an intelligent answer to this question it will be necessary to give a history of the circumstances which led to the action referred to, which I will do as briefly as possible.

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully,

ALONZO B. CORNELL,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

A Card From Mr. Cornell.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The *Tribune* of this morning, in an elaborate leading editorial severely criticises a letter which I recently had occasion to address to Mr. Hotchkiss, in answer to inquiries in regard to the Republican reorganization in this city. [illegible]

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1871.

Mr. Greeley's Reply to Mr. Cornell.

To the Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman Republican State Central Committee:

SIR: A few days since the *Tribune* briefly alluded to some of the points set forth in your letter to the Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, in reply to certain questions put to you by that gentleman concerning the reorganization of the Republican party in this city. I now propose to go more into details, and show up some of the falsehoods and deceptions you have resorted to in order to justify the action of your committee in its unwarrantable interference with our local organization. [illegible]

A word to you, Mr. Cornell: You are holding a high station of honor and trust under the General Government. You are the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of the State of New York. You owe to the government and the great party you officially represent, and to your own self-respect, to make a retraction of the falsehood contained in the letter to which this is an answer, and which is being circulated through the State of New York. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1871.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Forcing the Negroes to Vote the Radical Ticket—And Flogging Those who Dare do Otherwise—The Union Leaguers Ku-Kluxing a Colored Conservative.

Rocky Mount, N. C. (Aug. 31), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

To show up the Ku-Klux bill in its true colors as a powerful political engine to be wielded by the President for private purposes, let us see what class of citizens are coerced in exercising their rights of citizenship. That sword is said to be a dangerous one which cuts both ways. A large majority of the negroes in North Carolina are congregated in the eastern counties, where the soil is more fertile, cotton is grown, and wages are higher. The whites preponderate in the western counties, yet United States troops are always sent to Alamance and other western counties, to keep straight men who have always been accustomed to the ballot, while in the east the negro neophytes need no protection.

Does it not occur to the most superficial thinker that ignorant, poor, thriftless blacks, recently enfranchised, would need more protection at the ballot-box than the whites? Then why are the troops disposed as they are? The conclusion is inevitable. The negroes are swayed by the office-holders, who in turn "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" to General Grant, that "thrift may follow fawning." If intimidation at the ballot-box prevails anywhere in North Carolina, and the protecting presence of soldiers is required, then eastern or negro Carolina is the place; for if a negro should dare to vote the Conservative ticket in the negro counties, he would do so at the peril of his life. Many instances of scourging are known. Two only will I give, as they found publicity through the courts, and the trials were held in the presence of the writer.

One occurred near Stantonsburg, in Wilson County. A negro, with a large family, whom his individual exertions were inadequate to support, and who, generously assisted by his employer, had the temerity, notwithstanding the threats made against him by his colored brethren, instigated by the white office-seekers, to vote with his employer, a Mr. Barnes. The next night he was visited by some five stalwart blacks, grotesquely painted and bearing each a bundle of rods.

After terrifying the victim's family, cursing, abusing, and threatening to kill them, they stripped him of his shirt and drawers, and then dragged him to the woods. Here they tied him, and then proceeded to administer the most unmerciful castigation on his bare back.

The duty of flogging was too onerous for one man, so one would whip until he was tired, and then a fresh man would take the place of the exhausted one, and so on until all had played a proportionate part. More dead than alive, this almost inanimate mass of human gore finally gasped a promise that he would henceforth vote with them, and then these renominating agents desisted.

Near Battleboro, in Edgecombe County, a colored man was surrounded in his corn-field by a select committee of Union Leaguers. Without stating the whys and wherefores, he was rudely torn from his workground and carried under arrest to Battleboro. He besought his captors to allow him to see his family and tell them where he was going, so as to save them all anxiety. He was told to "shut up his —— mouth or he'd get it busted." He was hauled up before the political inquisition until he was at length intimidated into a promise to support the Grant ticket, and released.

These instances are now matters of record, and can be seen in the Clerks' offices of Nash and Wilson Counties, and also in Edgecombe County, where the parties were tried.

Just before the late election, a colored man, Harry D., approached ex-Deputy Sheriff Bryan, of Nash County, and the following colloquy ensued:

Harry. Times is gittin' very squally, Mars Henry.

Sheriff B. Why, how, Harry?

Harry. Dey talks mighty curious to a fellow 'bout dis election.

Sheriff B. What do you mean by talking curious? I suppose you are going with us, as you have been doing, Harry?

Harry. From the way dese colored folks talk, it would be dangerous to vote for de convention. I always have voted with you, an' I've had a heap of hard things threatened agin me. One Sunday dey mobbed me at de Falls Church, an' I 'spected to be beat to death every minute. I got away from dem dat time. But now dey says if I insists on voting agin my color, I deserve to be hung. Dey says nights is mighty dark and paths is mighty crooked.

Sheriff B. They are just trying to scare you into voting as they want you to.

Harry. Dey says if I go for de convention times will go hard with me.

Sheriff B. Who says so?

Harry. All of dem tells me so. Dey say orders come from Raleigh to dat effect, an' if I goes for de convention I'll be hurt, dat's all.

Mr. Simon Gay, a member of the Baptist Church in good standing, had a conversation with Alfred Wright, a colored blacksmith at this place, with regard to Robert Hammit, another colored man, who voted "convention."

Wright. De d—— scoundrel ought to be drove out of town.

Gay. What for?

Wright. Why, votin' de conservative ticket.

Gay. Ain't this a free country?

Wright. He'll see whether it's a free country. Not one colored man should trade at his shop.

Gay. Suppose Conservatives should feed you out of that spoon, you would certainly starve.

Mr. Gay became disgusted and turned off, leaving Wright muttering terrible imprecations on the offending head of Hammit.

Wright Jenkins, a colored man, thus relates his experience in voting the Conservative ticket:

"A crowd, one evening, tried to git me down to de railroad bridge across Tar River, just to take a walk, dey said. I 'spected something wrong, 'cause I heard they had threatened me. So I pertends like it was all right; but soon as I gits out of the embankment I gives 'em some first-classing leg bail. I heard 'em holler out, 'We'll git you yit, you d—d scoundrel.' At another time dey got me in a crowd, and dey said dey was going to whip me. I talked until I got to the edge of the crowd, and I eased off tolerable fast."

At Dortch's Precinct, four miles from here, Riland Sovey, a colored man, was handed a ticket by a white man named Moore, when a Grant white man, who stood at the box and voted 300 of his black machines, with frowning face and stentorian tones, thundered out:

"What do you mean? You know you ain't voting right!"

The negro wilted, and at once "came to time."

Mr. Dunham, seeing the negroes filing in to the polls at Joyner's Depot like "dumb, driven cattle," under the propelling power of an office-holder, inquired of them:

"Why do you vote all together so? The whites do not all of them think alike. They are never so united as you are. Why is it?"

With one accord they exclaimed, "We are votin' agin you whites."

"Then, suppose the whites should all vote 'No Convention,' how would you vote?" asked Major D.

"We'd go for Convention," shouted the negroes.

So lying and coercion sway this black human mass like a huge ball. The office-holders tell them the whites are itching to re-enslave them, erect whipping posts, and raise blood hounds for them. They tell the blacks they are perfectly justifiable to taking the strongest measures to make their own color "vote right."

The above are only a few of the thousands of instances in which the negroes are intimidated. Every respectable white witness can mention numerous cases that have come under his own eye.

To evidence to the Northern mind the various ways in which the black man's prejudices are parsed, this example is cited: A proud Grant Republican, whose bold will makes a brave trumpet, lodged in a [illegible] State and Federal, rioting in a Post Office and a magistracy, who unblushingly proclaims his belief to be that the sun rises in General Grant's pocket, remarked only a day or two since to a citizen:

"You white men are to blame for the negro stealing so much more than white men." (N. B. He excluded Grant's white office-holders.)

"Why, how do you make that?" the citizen asked.

"You don't pay 'em enough to support their families."

"We pay them as much as we are able, and as much as we pay white laborers. You know a great many of us employ some white labor, and they don't steal."

"Well, I wouldn't work for such wages," said the Postmaster.

"But," continued the citizen, "you know in the western part of the State they don't pay laborers as much as we do, and that's the reason so many of the negroes have come to Edgecombe and other cotton counties, and the criminal dockets there don't compare with ours. We can't afford to pay more. Few men make more than 4 per cent farming, and the large majority don't make anything, at least we haven't since the war, owing to the fluctuations in the cotton market. We always pay as much when we are able. When we obtained a better price for our staple we paid our hands more. But that made no difference in the amount of stealing."

"Umph!" was all the P. M. could ejaculate, and the citizen seeing his discomfiture still plied him:

"An office-holder like you, whose word is law and gospel to these negroes, should not countenance crime by such language. You become a participator. You know that we can't have anything else without being a good party by roguery. They steal our cotton in the fields, our cabbages in the gardens, and the pigs in the pens. If one is jailed in disgrace, does the Judge Moore tell them from the bench at Martin Court he believed they perpetrated crime in order to get into jail, to keep from working in the hot sun, to get fed? When one comes out of the jail, lionized by his fellows and wearing the reflected lustre of a martyr to the white man's injustice—all your teaching—and received in the highest colored circles. There is a negro in Tarboro jail now, and only one white man, and he is a stranger, at a cost on the tax-payers of forty cents per head every day. They steal our property, and we are punished more than they for it."

Do the Northern people understand this? Do they know it is all to keep certain men in office?

Can the *Sun* not teach Northern men who support the office-holders that, in case of a "bloody war of races" in the South, they in part are "nursing the pinion that impels the steel?" Wouldn't Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Groesbeck remove these wicked office-holders and crime-instigators?

SPEAKER BLAINE.

A Personal Explanation Called Out by Persistent Slanders—What He Owns and How He Acquired It.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 2.

To the Editors of the Boston Standard:

During my recent absence from home you published an editorial, holding me up as "a millionaire, rolling in luxury," and insinuating, but not asserting, that I had procured my "enormous wealth" by reason of my connection with public affairs. The only fact you adduce to support your statement is that I pay a tax on a valuation of $25,000, including my real and personal estate. You then assume to add without qualification the following:

This $25,000, however, does not include a large coal and land property in the State of Pennsylvania and Virginia, nor a valuable property in a Lake Superior copper mine, nor his princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000, or any other property.

As this is your statement, permit me to use the columns of the *Standard* to make mine. The public can judge which of us has the better entitled to speak in the premises.

I do not own any "land and coal property" in Virginia, nor have I owned a dollar of any kind of property in that State in my life. I own some shares in a land company in West Virginia, for which I paid $3,000 six years ago. I will be glad to sell it to you at that price to-day. I own no other property of any description in West Virginia.

I do not own "a valuable interest," or any other interest, in a "copper mine at Lake Superior," or any other place, and never owned, directly or indirectly, a dollar in copper mines or copper stocks in my life. Can you give any authority for your statement to the contrary?

My "princely residence in Washington," valued at $40,000 or $50,000, cost me less than $28,000. My official position required that I should keep house. The rent I would have to pay for a suitable residence was $5,000 per annum. This I could not afford. By purchasing instead, I got my rent for about $2,000, thus saving $3,000 per annum, and getting a better house with a chance for a fair advance in the value of property.

I do own a coal and land property in Pennsylvania, purchased near my birthplace at very low figures, in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1861—several years before my name was ever mentioned for Congress. The income derived from this property, and the advance in its value, have given me a respectable competency, but not great wealth. Owing to the aggregate, with all I possess, but a small fraction of the amount you assign to me.

I claim to have been diligent, I trust to have exercised fair judgment, and to have met with average good fortune. My acquisitions, however, have been far less during the past fifteen years than those of many who have not worked so hard. My gains would have been far more, I have good reason to believe, if I had been out of public life, devoting my whole time and energies to my private affairs. If money were the chief or even the great object in life, I would certainly resign my seat in Congress to-day.

If you know any fact that contradicts, in the least, any statement herein made, or if you have knowledge that I ever acquired a dollar improperly, I trust you will publish it. But if you have not such fact or knowledge, I rely upon your manly candor to confess it.

I address you this letter because I wish to disclaim all responsibility for the great wealth which you attribute to me. Every man in his community should be, and give, known to the world. I cannot afford to have property imputed to me which I do not possess.

It may seem distasteful (to me it is certainly distasteful) thus to discourse of my private affairs. But your singular and persistent intrusion into them leaves me no other course, in simple self-defence. I desire once for all to shield myself from that uncharitable conclusion, which assumes every calumny to be true, unless it is publicly denied and refuted. It is very rarely that I notice anything of this kind, and I assure you that I now write in no sorrow than in anger. Slanderous partisan opposition will not injure me; but by such needless and groundless assertions, touching the private and personal affairs of a fellow-citizen, merely because he happens to be in public life.

Other papers that have copied your article will, I doubt not, do me the justice to publish this also. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

PROFESSIONAL.

WONDERFUL CURES.

As time rolls on, and the Indian Doctor's name spreads throughout the country, hundreds flock to his office daily for relief, and cures are being performed by him that truly astonish all who place themselves under his treatment.

The following are a few of the many cured within the last few days:

Mr. Thomas Dryal, No. 208 West Lake-st., who has been suffering from disease of the lungs and nervous system since 12 years of age, has been cured by Dr. Fritz. Also, his wife and daughter have been restored to health by him. Mr. McPherson, Galesburg, Ill., cured of deafness. Mrs. —— 410 North-av., cured of liver and kidney complaint. About four weeks ago, Mrs. Clara Milton came from Kansas to this city for the purpose of having a cancer removed from her breast. She placed herself under the Indian Doctor's treatment, and is now entirely well. She can be referred to at No. 30 Twenty-sixth-st. Ellen Watkins, 96 Mulligan-st., cured of consumption in four weeks, can be referred to. Martha Mosier, cured of dyspepsia. Mrs. Eberheart, 262 Faulkner-st., cured of nerve prostration and liver complaint. Besides hundreds of others, who are either entirely well or fast recovering their health.

The Doctor treats all forms of Chronic Diseases, and one month's treatment will satisfy the most skeptical that Roots, Herbs, and Barks, when dispensed by skillful hands, will restore the afflicted.

Dr. Fritz can be consulted daily at his office, 196 South Clark-st., from 9 a. m. till 12 m., from 2 till 4, and 7 to 8 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

MARK HOPKINS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Inventors' Exhibition

AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, [illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Testimony Closed on Both Sides.

A Motion Made to Commit the Defendants.

A Decision To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

The hearing of this cause was, yesterday morning, resumed in the Criminal Court, before Judge Booth. During the afternoon the taking of testimony was concluded.

CHARLES ANDERSON,

detective, testified, in behalf of defendants: [illegible]

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Testimony Closed on Both Sides.

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MORNING SESSION.

The hearing of this case was, yesterday morning, resumed in the Criminal Court, before Judge Booth. During the afternoon the taking of testimony was concluded.

CHARLES ANDERSON,

detective, testified, in behalf of defendants: He saw Brown after the adjournment, when he came and spoke to the witness; then McCausland came up and spoke. He went out when Lonergan came in with a despatch; he found the despatch had been attended to. He then went down and met Brown's woman, with whom he spoke. At that moment he saw Brown standing in a window of the Central Station. He did not see Hickey. He went with the woman, and was in the detectives' room talking with her, when Lonergan came in, and told him to come along. They then went together to the Commissioner's private room, where Lonergan read the warrant ...

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, September 5:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

Comparatively few persons, even among those interested in the culture and manufacture of tobacco, are aware of the importance of the tobacco crop of Wisconsin. In fact the present crop, just being harvested, is the first one that has entitled Wisconsin to take rank among the four or five principal tobacco-growing States north of the latitude of Virginia and Missouri. The crops of these States for the present year is estimated in cases or boxes of from 350 to 450 pounds each—as follows:

[illegible]

The "cotton year" closed on August 31, and in this connection the Memphis Avalanche gives a lengthy review of the crops and prices of past years, and a review of the growth of the cotton trade of Memphis. The cotton crop now just ready to pick will probably reach something over 3,000,000 bales. ...

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

LATER.

There was a good demand for No. 2 spring wheat at the Afternoon Board, and the market closed firm at $1.12¼ cash or seller September, and $1.13 seller October. No. 2 corn closed strong at 44½c cash, or seller the month. ...

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 5.

[illegible]

CLEARED ... Sept. 5.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

LOST MANHOOD.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Still Onward and Upward.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Defeat of the White Stockings by the Bostons, 6 to 2.

Three Errors in One Inning Save the Reds from Nine Goose-Eggs.

Trotting for the Riverside Colt Stakes at Dexter Park.

Lady Thorn a Reappearer—Aquatic Items—Billiards, Etc.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—When the White Stockings disbanded at the Lexington Ad-house, a few days ago, it was manifestly that single errors by Wood, Scott[illegible], and Foley gave the home of the visitors. They would not be free to the efforts of Deby, Wood, and Foley, to the nothing else. Every Red Stocking lately except the fifth may be dismissed of with the remark that close batting and brilliant catching prevented the from tallying. In the unfortunate inning named Harry Wright came first to the bat, by a clean drive, reached his base on Leonard's fumble, stole second and squared himself for a long hit. The hit was what he went to profitably to keep, who squared himself and delivered one of the most approved style. One man should now have been out and one on first base, instead of which both Wrights were safe. Barnes came up and made a hard hit to Treacy, who did not follow Foley's example, and Barnes retired. Birdsall followed, and he, too, struck out, and the Chicago were in position, and seemed to be out of danger by sending it to Duffy on second, instead of sending it to Deby, which would have made an easy double play, and before Duffy could recover it Treacy had touched the base and Harry Wright was safe. Mercer took second on Harry Wright's safe hit, scoring Wood, and Scott followed by a safe hit, sending Birdsall to third. Spalding then hit safely past Pinkham, and the bases were loaded. Gould then took a position at the plate, and, striking with all his might, sent the ball 300 feet, and, had it been an inch lower, it would have gone over the fence for a home run. Birdsall and Scott scored, and Mr. Gould trotted home leisurely, as he had a right to do, and Spalding followed in safety. When the notes had subsided Schafer hit wickedly to Pinkham, but the boy took it handsomely and retired Gould at the home base, thereby ending the inning, and leaving the Chicagos with the score of six to nothing